

the making out of one of the defences affirmatively that the defendants could resist the claim of the plaintiffs. The *onus probandi* was thrown upon them and it was necessary for them to prove—if paragraph 7 of the answer were the one to urge—that a contract or arrangement such as there set out, was entered into, if at all, on 10th August of last year. The agreement was made, if it were made at all, between Mr. Fobes and Mr. Talbot, and there appeared to have been nobody present who could give confirmatory evidence for one side or the other as to what took place at the interview on the 10th. There appeared to have been some interview also on the 7th or 8th. The principal interview appeared to have been on the 10th. According to Mr. Talbot, (of the defendant Bank) he was to have made arrangements with the head office in London before he went on to make any further settlements of exchange, and Mr. Fobes (of the Trading Co.) ought to have known (Mr. Talbot thought) that if he did make these settlements of exchange without first making the arrangements in London, those settlements of exchange would be void. Mr. Fobes, according to Mr. Talbot, knew this, and he ought to have felt that unless he had made the arrangements first of all with the head office in London all further settlements of exchange would be void, yet on the 13th he asked for £5,000, and in continuation of the same transaction he asked for as much as £15,000 worth of exchange. Now it was evident that at that time Mr. Fobes did not think that there was any necessity for previous arrangement with London, because he would have known, according to Mr. Talbot's account, that this settlement of exchange was void. He knew he had not telegraphed to London; he knew that at that moment he had not made the arrangements, and therefore he ought to have known that these settlements of exchange were perfectly void. He, however, made exchanges to £15,000 worth of exchange, a risk which he said he never would take and was ordered not to take—if the exchange was void, he would be losing upon the sum of £15,000. It was therefore evident that Mr. Fobes at that moment never imagined that the construction that Mr. Talbot has put upon their conversation was the correct one. Well then, the *onus probandi* was upon the defendants. It was quite manifest upon the whole of the evidence, not only from what Mr. Fobes said, but from what Mr. Talbot said, that there was a definite agreement about future settlements. Defendants urged that Mr. Fobes should have drawn a conclusion to that effect, and that the subsequent correspondence showed that he did so; but his Lordship did not agree. It was further urged that defendants should be released from fulfilling their contract owing to a mistake, whereby they were given to understand that arrangements had been made as before claimed. On their point his Lordship remarked, "I do not think that I should be able to say that I cannot help being aware of the way in which brokers do their business. You have only got to walk down the Bund to see them tear into the offices, as if it is a race, and then tear out again; and upon this hasty conversation, and the hasty words thrown out by Mr. Morris, Mr. Talbot acted to a very large extent, ultimately upon that very contract, and afterwards upon many other contracts, to the tune of £15,000. It was a hasty conversation, but if Mr. Morris, as a properly constituted agent, made the declaration, something might be said in favour of Mr. Talbot having acted upon it. But is an exchange broker a properly constituted agent of the merchant to say whether he (the merchant) made financial arrangements in London or not? I say distinctly he is not. After full consideration he decided that if there was a mistake it could not release the defendants from their obligation. As to the brokers' notes question, that plainly is a covenant or promise which only went to part of the consideration of the case, the consideration on the one side was the delivery of telegraphic transfers, on the other it was the payment for these transfers; and it was added by the defendants, the promise on their part to finance the goods through the bank or at any rate to offer the goods to the bank in London. Therefore the whole consideration for the terms on the part of the defendants to give them telegraphic transfers, was not to finance, but to make the bank; but that was only part. It was therefore not the whole of the consideration, but only a part and it could manifestly be paid for in damages, and therefore could not defeat the whole suit of the plaintiffs. His Lordship therefore passed on to the question of damages, and found a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount, £38,007, with interest from the various dates and costs.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Sungshan Admiral, H.E. Tan, who had been in the city on business for some time past, has taken his departure. He left early yesterday morning.

The new Shanghai Magistrate, Mr. T'ou, took over the seal of office on Tuesday the 12th instant, with the usual ceremony attending such occasions.

Five pirates, who some time ago plundered fishermen near Foochow and were captured by Admiral Tiao, received their due punishment on the 5th instant by decapitation.

While H. E. Li was coming down the river last week, he apprehended four *Kolao Hui* members on board the *Yuenan* and on arriving at this port the men were sent to the city for safe custody.

Eight inches of rain fell on the 9th and 10th in the dried-up districts in Shensi; to the great delight of the farmers, as well as other people, as the danger of famine from continued drought is past.

Vast numbers of people are dying off at Ichang, where an epidemic has been prevailing ever since the last of the fourth moon. On the 22nd of the last moon, over three scores of coffins were sold in the brief space of a day.

The Anhui Governor has given H.E. Yuen, Chief Police Commissioner, a list of over a hundred names of *Kolao Hui* members who are wanted by the authorities, and the Commissioner is instructed to bring about their capture.

A large bank in Wenchow, which has for years been enjoying the confidence of the people as well as of the officials, and apparently doing well, suddenly closed its doors the other day, with a liability of over 90,000 taels. The sudden collapse is attributed to the run on the bank by depositors who went to draw their money, and the bank was not prepared to meet.

The merchants at Wuhu, according to reports received from that port, have not relaxed their efforts to appease the new *colony* law, which the authorities have been trying to force upon them. The other day a special deputy sent by the Governor and Commissioner of the district, called upon the Cantonese guild and tried to induce the merchants to come to terms; but

the latter adhered to their fixed determination and would not agree to pay this extra tax.

H.E. Yuen, the prime mover of this new impost, has withdrawn from the staff for collecting these dues and has petitioned the Governor to place the entire charge of this matter in the hands of a deputy. The officials, who are connected with this matter are interviewing the Governor, and it is not easy to predict what will be the final outcome of this law; whether it will be enforced or remain a dead letter are questions which cannot be answered at present.

H.E. Lai Kun-yi has given orders to the divisional police officials to take upon themselves the responsibility of putting law breakers who come under their notice to severe punishment, and has enjoined upon them to transfer the cases which are not easily dealt with to the district magistrate. Recently a man died and was supposed to have come to his death through the excessive punishment received at one of these stations.

The city magistrate received from his home the other day the sad news of his father's death. His Weorlo is in mourning, and, as custom requires, he will withdraw from public service. The Taoist, who applied for this news, offered his condolences to the afflicted magistrate, and commissioned the manager of the "junk office" at Woonung, Mr. T'ou, to act as a substitute, temporarily, at the magistracy. Mr. T'ou arrived in the city yesterday and will select a propitious day to take over the seal of office.

The other day His Excellency captured another *Kolao*, who was also conducted to the city prison. At the trial the night before last, the prisoner, Ma Yau Yau by name, denied all connection with the *Kolao Hui*. He says that he is 31 years of age, a fruit vendor by trade, and a native of Hupoh, where he has been making his living by the above named occupation. He says that he came from Chinkiang in search of a friend. He asserts, also, that he has always been a peaceful and law-abiding citizen and is not in any way connected with the *Kolao Hui*.

The country round about Tientsin is literally covered with locusts, every nook and corner of the ground is filled with the insects. The method by which people are annihilating them is by digging holes in the ground and they then scoop the insects in and burn them. The locusts are getting away. Another way of diminishing the number of these pests is by eating them. Large numbers of people are engaged in cooking them and eating them. This is a rare delicacy in the market and sold and seems to be largely enjoyed by connoisseurs, who pronounce it as being excellent.

Five couriers who were sent by three Chinese post offices at Kinkiang with letters and about 5,000 dollars to Kinkiang-cheng came to grief from having met robbers on their way. They got as far as Sungshan-cheng without mishap, but night closed in on them in this place and they were obliged to seek shelter in one of the lodging houses. In the middle of the night, while all were in dreamland, a host of robbers numbering over twenty, came with lighted torches and pained faces. To intimidate the inmates they first fired off their muskets, and then by means of a heavy stone they forced open the doors and entered yelling "Shia, sha, sha." Seeing this, the couriers began to offer stubborn but useless resistance, with the result that one of their number received such a sound thrashing from the robbers that he almost instantaneously died. His fellow couriers, seeing this, fled in all directions, including the landlady, the robbers decamped, carrying away their spoil. The case was reported to the Poyang *hien* soon after it occurred, and detectives were set to work to capture the marauders.

A friend from Kashing relates that a very suspicious case of robbery and murder had taken place at Shichow lately. He says that at the end of last month a young man named Kao Mutsa arrived at the city with a cargo of rice, which was disposed of for \$200, and with this he departed in his boat. On reaching the south gate of the city night came on, and the boat was made fast by the side of several Chinese gunboats placed there for the protection of the merchants. In the middle of the night, while all on board were in dreamland, the boat was dragged by some unknown party to a quiet and unfrequented spot, where it was robbed of all its valuables and the money which the man had. Being taken by surprise no resistance was offered and the robbers had to allow the robbers to rummage every part of the boat. The young man, however, recognised some of the faces of the robbers as those of people he believed he had seen on the gunboats. On the following morning Kao went to the gunboat and saw the captain, telling his story and throwing suspicion upon the soldiers. The captain was enraged at hearing the story and immediately went to work and began torturing the youth by hanging him up and beating him. Not content with this he ordered hot water to be poured upon the youth's head. The boat captain, seeing this, begged the captain of the gunboat to desist in his punishment. Not heeding their entreaties, they went to the master of the rice shop, who reported the matter to the *Helen*. The *Helen* immediately despatched a number of soldiers to the boat and with difficulty rescued the young man, who was enduring excessive torture, and was on the point of death. The young man was carried to the city in a chair, but before arriving at his destination he died. It is said that the unfortunate youth has influential connections among the officials.

NINGPO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Ningpo, 13th July, 1892.

Nothing of much importance has taken place here during the last week or so. Very few Ningpoanders took advantage of the *Klang-tien* trip to Pootoon on Sunday last, but those that did enjoyed most thoroughly the short change from the hot and close weather we have been having with for some days past. The steamship *Harbor* was in port last week, with coals for the Cotton Mills; these mills have lately been in a flourishing condition, and the proprietors have added to their already extensive premises a splendidly built house for the manufacture of cotton-cloth goods. The machinery &c., was imported from Japan, and the supervision of the whole concern is under the direction of Messrs. of that country, and they really carry out the work very well. The worthy commander of the steamship *Harbor* had a trip on shore Saturday last, evidently to get rid of an attack of biliousness from which he was apparently suffering, and of which I may tell you more later on.

The Chinese gun-boat *Yuen-hai* has just returned from a cruise among the islands, and it is probable that there are no pirates this time. The pirates captured the other day are still in the city, and the Commissioner and before the month is over it is likely they will meet with their deserts.—*Mercury*.

WUHU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Wuhu, July 10th.

A rather unusual incident occurred here last Sunday. About noon a large number of about three feet high, belonging to one of our Foreign residents, broke loose from his chain. Having paraded up the street leading from the Custom House, he proceeded to frighten the whole place. Taking complete possession of some fruit stalls, he helped himself to anything that came to hand. Becoming excited with the shouts of the crowd and sundry ill-adviced blows from long bamboo poles, he proceeded to throw cups, saucers, dishes, jars, etc., off the shelves in the shops, and did so with the destruction of what he then threw at the people and climbing up on people's shoulders, greatly to their annoyance, not to say anxiety. Very often, seated on a coolie's shoulders with his hand firmly twisted in his hair, he seemed about to address the multitude, but always thought better of it, and so did not give us his views on the situation. But he was no respecter of persons for not only men but women came in for his treatment and he became firmly attached to the hair of the fair sex. For over an hour he reigned absolute monarch of all he surveyed. Finally, after numberless efforts he was captured by a Customs boatman throwing a large basket over him. The scene at times was highly ludicrous. As he entered a shop through one entrance or 70 Chinese men rushed out at another, falling over tables, chairs, etc., in their efforts to get away. They fled from him as if he had been a demon. He then talked about bull in chinkapoo; a monkey can give it a street's start. The patients under medical treatment are going on, I believe, favourably. There was a gigantic pile of broken crockery in the Custom House for which the owners claimed compensation. In the event of another riot, a monkey will probably be found a more useful factor for suppression than a whole gunboat.—*Mercury*.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MORE ANTI-FOREIGN PLACARDS.

July 10th.

The enclosed is a translation of a few of a new series of placards, which have recently been extensively posted in Chang-ah the next most important city to Chang-sha in Hunan. I am assured that these vile attacks upon foreigners generally and Christianity in particular are the work of Chou-han and his accomplices of whose "punishment" I have talked so much in my *Foreign Gazette*. From his latest efforts to bring his vile work up to date, it will be seen how little he has been affected, and how his literary zeal has been rather encouraged than otherwise by the fulminations of the Viceroy of the Hu provinces and the edicts of the Emperor. His "revised" version of the famous tract are even more vilely vicious than his first essays, and they are printed in large characters and extensively posted throughout the city of Peking-ah which has been so much lately filled with placards. I have taken some pains to fill up the examinations.

We have only been able to get half a dozen or so of the latest placards here, but I am told by reliable "Chinamen" who have seen them that there are over a dozen different kinds, the contents of which surpass in filthiness and virulence anything previously issued by the anti-foreign party. It is becoming more apparent every day that the anti-foreign party in the country the real leader of that party is the Viceroy of these provinces and his satellites, some of whom have enjoyed the advantages of a foreign education. We had thought here we were done with these filthy things, but it seems that the poison is being luffed into the minds of the people as vigorously as ever and the men who are engaged in it only laugh at the puny efforts of the Foreign Ministers to stop it by representations and empty threats at Peking.

We have the great trouble of all our eyes for the demolition and set fire to the Catholic premises in Tiao-yuen Hsien and take that traitorous devil official up to this place, that detestable foreign religious devil. Let us unite together and forbid the establishment of the "Jesus Religion Church" and prohibit the "Foreign devil" from entering our territory. The Church members devote themselves especially to kidnapping young female children who are sold to foreigners, and the latter pluck out their eyes for the purpose of making chemical preparations with which they produce gold and silver. We have discovered at Wanshanu that the kidnappers really send the children to the churches. Now let us apprehend all strangers among us who do not worship our gods, for they are kidnappers. And when so apprehended let us punish them ourselves, and not send them to the authorities.

"We the people of this city and of the surrounding country do hereby with one heart and voice resolve that we will seek out the members of the 'Heavenly Hog religion' and the 'Jesus religion.' If any be found to say that the Foreign religions are good let us bind him up, beat him and push him into the deep water. Let us tear down and destroy the churches and exterminate those who 'eat the religion.' In doing this we must pluck the weed up by the roots so that we may escape lacerating the canals from above and suffering from below. Will then not be peace for us? Let all of one mind and strive, with united efforts, even risking our lives to attain this, and be not in the least afraid. For were he a tiger we will eat his flesh and skin his hide."

"Let the entire town assemble, but do not let in strangers and bad people, to deliberate and counsel upon the following:—There is a foreign devil religion, which upholds the 'Heavenly Hog' as being sacred. They profess to send people to love each other and do what is good, but secretly they conceal within themselves a heart bent on injuring and ruining the people. They make it their business to buy young children from the people whom they place in the church to pursue religious studies. But in reality they get hold of these children so as to pick out their eyes and hearts, wherewith to concoct chemicals for making silver and gold. It is a pity that the poor people cannot see once the main thing and understand this. We have heard of these revolting acts and by secret investigation we have obtained positive information concerning them. If there be any kidnapping of children committed we shall now severely punish the offenders without mercy. Whoever is found to believe the 'devil religion' shall not be allowed to remain here, and any who should seek secretly to conceal them, or in unwilling to report the presence of such persons, is certainly a traitor."

"Let all be informed that I, Taoist of Han, Wang, Taoist, have for years been worshipping the 'Hog Ancestor, Jesus.' Since my promotion to this office, each of the great Western Powers has paid me a salary of 10,000 taels per year, and the various consular bodies have given my wife, concubines and the female members of my household 10,000 taels for the expense of my education. Although my relations with the great Western Powers have been most friendly, yet it is due to the *infamously* relation existing between the different consular bodies and my wife, concubines and the female members of my household that we obtain this. But

without the blessing from the 'Hog Ancestor,' how could we have reached such a prosperous state? There is a report abroad that you wish to injure and take violent measures against the 'Hog Ancestor' and to give pre-eminence to the names of Yao, Sung, Yi, Tao, Chow Kong, Wei, Whang, Wei Whang, Confucius and Mencius. This is most foolish and suppositious so. I therefore hasten to issue this proclamation so that all may know that, if you wish hereafter to become rich and prosperous, you must take your wives, concubines and the female members of your family to the church every night and worship the 'Hog Ancestor.' You should not in the least degree give trouble to the consuls and the missionaries, and in particular you should not injure Jesus, the Hog Ancestor. If you do not desire to suffer for wealth and prosperity, and are not willing to enter the church, there will be no one to force you to do so. Now let no one, hereafter, again injure the 'Hog Ancestor,' and those disobeying this mandate shall be nailed upon the cross to die.

Issued by
YANG (GOAT) TAOIST,
Taoist of Han, Wang, Tao
District (Hankow).

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chinkiang, 8th July, 1892.

You will regret to learn that on the arrival of the river steamer *Tai-wo* last night, it was reported that her chief-engineer, Mr. Parlane, was missing. On making enquiries on board it was informed that the steamer left Shanghai at 11 p.m. on the 6th instant, and that the chief-engineer spoke to Mr. Parlane at 1.15 a.m. on the 7th. The *Tai-wo* was at that time between Woonung and the Clumpa. Mr. Parlane was then sitting in a canoe close on deck, but he was not seen by any of the crew. This seems to be all that is known about the affair. He may have walked overboard in his sleep.

The weather has been very sultry. Yesterday the thermometer was up as high as 91 degrees in the shade. A serious landslide occurred at a village on the north shore, opposite the Customs, yesterday at 11 a.m. Over forty houses were submerged, but fortunately there was no loss of life. The extent of the slip is over 1,000 feet by 200 feet. A similar mishap took place four years since on the very spot. The casualty was caused by the ground being honey-combed by land-crabs, and through the strong freshets after the late rains.

A swarm of locusts passed over the Settlement this morning. The swarm resembled a dark cloud and it was visible for over thirty minutes. These insects are causing much destruction to the crops about the country around here.

July 13th, 1892.

No news of any importance since my last, except that the locusts are devouring all the young blades of grass on the hills at the back of the Settlement, which in consequence present a very barren appearance. The crops of indigo are very promising, but rain is much needed for the soil is very parched.

Some excitement has been caused in polite Chinese circles by the discovery on the part of the local milkman, Chalks, of the unfaithfulness of his spouse. Chalks had long suspected that things were not as they should be, and he accordingly laid a plan, which was successful in discovering the dishonour of his conjugal hapfulness. Having told his wife that business called him to Yangchow for a few days he left on the morning of the 11th instant, and returned about midnight back to his domestic hearth, having scaled the wall, he peeped into the window and by the aid of a flickering glimmer from a lamp, he discovered the guilty pair *flagrant delicto*; he thereupon seized and bound them hand and foot, and beat them unmercifully and intended to hand them over to the local Justice. Unfortunately, however, the fellow villagers of the gay Lotho having heard of his distressing situation came in a body at daylight and stormed the domicile and released him from duress vile. The irate husband again vented his righteous wrath upon his wife and gave her such a mauling that she promised Chalks never again to stray from the path of virtue. So mote it be.—*Mercury*.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach, thus removing the great difficulty existing in the administration of the plain oil.—D. P. KIRBY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

THE NEXT MONTHLY GYMKHANA MEETING.

WILL BE HELD IN THE HAPPY VALLEY AND RACE COURSE.

(The latter kindly lent by the STEWARDS of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB).

on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1892.

(Weather Permitting) Commencing at 5 P.M. sharp.

Under the Patronage of H.E. SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., H.E. THE GENERAL OFFICER-COMMANDING, and the COMMANDER.

EVENTS:

I (5 p.m.)—HURDLE RACE—220 yards—Open to all Asiatics.

II (6.10 p.m.)—HURDLE RACE—220 yards—Open to all Europeans.

III (6.30 p.m.)—HAIR MAIL—Open to all China Fencibles. Catch weights.

IV (6.45 p.m.)—TUG-OF-WAR—First Heat (a) Europeans, Navy, Army, and Police. (b) Asiatics.

Teams 10 a side. One Pull. The whole team to be pulled over.

V (6.15 p.m.)—HURDLE RACE—Half mile. Open to all China Fencibles. Catch weights.

VI (6.30 p.m.)—THREE LEAGUE RACE—1 1/2 miles—Open to all Asiatics.

VII (6.40 p.m.)—DRIVING POTATOES INTO A BUCKET—Ladies nomination. 3 Buckets to be placed each 20 yards apart and the rider to drop one potato into each bucket as he passes it at full gallop, starting 50 yards from first bucket. The best of three wins.

By kind permission of Major ROBINSON, H.E. the OFFICERS of the 1st BATTALION, L.I., the Band of the Regiment will attend. Hongkong, 19th July, 1892.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

HARRY STANLEY'S COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

Patronized by His Excellency Sir Wm. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), July 19th, The Beautiful Queen in a Act, "BOCCACCIO."

TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY), July 20th, OUR GRAY D VARIETY.

ANOTHER ENTERTAINING PROGRAMME, Miss WILFRED TRIGGE.

In her FANCY STEP DANCE.

Miss TILLY LAKE and Miss FLORRIE STEPHENSON, in NEW DANCES.

THURSDAY, July 21st, The Highly Successful Burlesque in 3 Acts, "S H E E."

FRIDAY, July 22nd, "LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT."

A GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY, July 23rd, The Beautiful Burlesque "SLEEPING BEAUTY."

Box-Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY and WALSH.

The first-class Grand PIANO supplied by Messrs. MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.

Manager, T. EMPSON, Hongkong, 19th July, 1892.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain G. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUETZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LYANT and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ELEKTRA,"

Captain Mariani, will be despatched as above on the 26th instant, at 1 P.M.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1892.

ST. JOHN LODGE.

OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FRANKMANS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1892.

THE TYPHOON SEASON.

NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF THREE THOUSAND COPIES OF

"THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE EASTERN SEAS."

(By W. DOBBS, Director of Hongkong Observatory).

THIS useful work has been re-written and greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by lithographs showing the courses of the typhoons of late years.

The pamphlet is issued at One Dollar, and may be obtained from

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong.

"Lane, Crawford & Co."

"G. Falconer & Co."

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Messrs. Amadio Prince & Co., Paris & London.

or the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Podder's Hill, Cantonment, 19th May 1892.

Intimations.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON FINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand, L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June 1892.

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 20, PAGULAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1892.

